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CIRCULAR AND PRICE-LIST
Pomological Investigations.

RECEIVED

1902-1903

★ JUNE 1902 ★
OF THE
ANSWERED.....1901

Stuart-Robson
=====
Pecan Company

GROVE:
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

NURSERIES:
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS., and KIRKWOOD, GA.

ORDER FROM EITHER NURSERY.

MRS. W. R. STUART,
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

NORWOOD ROBSON,
KIRKWOOD, GA.

PRICE OF BUDDED OR GRAFTED TREES
OF THE CELEBRATED VARIETIES.

Columbian, Stuart, Capital and
Van Deman.

INCHES	EACH	DOZEN	HUNDRED
30 to 40	\$2.00	\$21.00	\$150.00
20 to 30	1.75	18.00	125.00
10 to 20	1.50	15.00	100.00

Seedling trees of the above varieties one-half the price of budded or grafted trees.

PRICE OF NUTS.

	PER LB.	PER DOZ.
Columbian	\$2.00	\$.60
Stuart.....	2.00	.60
Capital.....	2.00	.60
Van Deman.....	2.00	.60
Majestic.....	2.00	.60
Egg-Shell.....	1.50	.50
Frellsen.....	1.50	.50
Wallin.....	1.50	.50
Robson.....	1.50	.50

SAMPLES.

Parties wishing samples of nuts will please send stamp to cover postage.

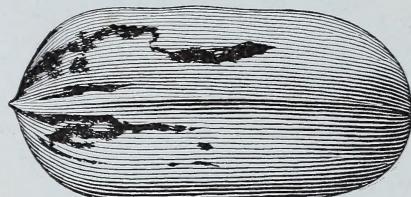
These nuts were awarded first Premium and Medal at the World's Fair in Chicago. The specific points of excellence are the largeness of size, the thinness of shell, the crispness of meat, fullness of kernel and fine flavor.

STUART-ROBSON PECAN CO.,

DEALERS AND GROWERS OF FANCY PAPER-SHELL PECANS
NUTS, SEEDLING, BUDDED AND GRAFTED TREES.

THE PECAN

Belongs to the Hickory family, and is found growing in its wild state (very varied as to quality and productiveness) from the gulf to the lakes and principally in the rich soil along



COLUMBIAN.—(Exact Size.)

the Wabash, Missouri, Mississippi and many rivers in Texas and Arkansas, where, in fact, it attains its largest growth, often measuring three to four feet in diameter, with a spread of top sixty to seventy feet. Many years ago some nuts were planted in Maryland, and now some of the finest trees in the Union may be found growing there. The Pecan does exceedingly well in all Southern States, and thrives about as well on upland as upon lowland. When not too much surrounded by other trees, growing out alone, it makes a full oval head, forming one of the handsomest of shade-trees, with foliage a rich dark green in color. Under favoring conditions it is of very rapid growth. The nuts are borne in clusters of three to as many as seven on the extremities of the new wood; the staminate flowers appear at the ends of the preceding year's growth.

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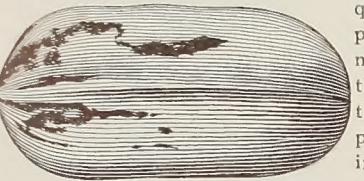
STUART-ROBSON PECAN CO.,

DEALERS AND GROWERS OF FANCY PAPER-SHELL PECANS
NUTS, SEEDLING, BUDDED AND GRAFTED TREES.

WE HAVE THE OLDEST CULTIVATED PECAN GROVE IN THE WORLD.

THE VARIETIES

Are perhaps not quite so varied in size, shape and quality of nut as the Hickory, yet resemble that species, in that many trees produce nuts insignificant in size, or over-thick of shell, while others bear either no nuts at all or those worthless in quality; therefore, in preparing to plant nuts or trees, too much care can not be exercised in their selection, for upon them depends the value of the grove. It is most important, then, to obtain those from trees of known bearing qualities which are also distinguished for producing nuts of the choicest paper-shell, or large hard (but thin) shell varieties.



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TIME OF PLANTING.

Perhaps the best time for planting trees is in the fall, from November 1st to middle of December, or as soon as they have shed their leaves in the fall. Spring planting should be done from February 1st until the buds begin to swell in the spring. The nuts may be planted any time to advantage from season of ripening until late in the spring, varied by condition in latitude; the middle of March is the latest admissible period usually. The greater delay in time of planting, always remember, the greater necessity for thorough previous soaking of the nuts in water (from two to six days) before putting into the ground. Plant in rows about ten inches apart covering three inches deep; put fertilizers three inches under the nuts; cultivate well by keeping the ground level and clean. If not desirable to plant out permanently at one year,

root-prune them in the row by running a sharp spade under and cutting the tap-root eighteen inches below the surface, as soon in the fall after the leaves have fallen as practicable. This will tend to develop a strong growth of lateral or branch roots, and when finally removed to their permanent place, either in two or three years, it can be done with little if any loss.

If the nuts are planted where the tree is to stand permanently,

STUART.—(Exact Size.)

the soil should be loosened to the depth of two feet for a space of three feet in diameter and well fertilized, especially around the outside. Plant three or four nuts in a place covering about three inches deep and thinning out in the fall, leaving the strongest.

SOIL.

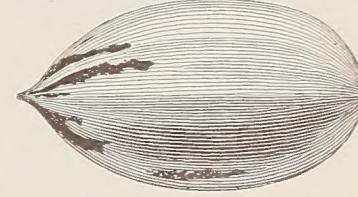
The most advantageous soil is best indicated by observing the conditions where the Pecan or Hickory naturally thrives. Its habitat is usually on made alluvial lands or river bottoms, where the soil is rich, deep, friable, moist, but not water-soaked, except from an occasional overflow—an event by no means unfavorable to its thrift when not too prolonged or of over-frequent occurrence; still as a tree it adapts itself and will succeed satisfactorily in growth and bearings, in a varying

degree upon every class of soils. We have seen good results both on thin, sandy lands and upon the pine flats. Unquestionably, however, the deep alluviums, or river lands, even those liable to occasional overflow, and such as are, in consequence, of little value for other purposes, constitute those of greatest value to plant the Pecan upon, and we draw special attention to a fact of such deep significance.

For the rest, it is not advisable to select land to plant on with too compact a subsoil, likely to hold surface water, or keeping the roots soaked beneath too continuously, though even these least desirable of all lands to plant on are not barren of good results. A happy mean in respect to moisture afforded is the point to aim at, and a fertility, natural if it be possible, or otherwise approximated by due and regular addition of fertilizers. It is self-evident that the Pecan calls for about the same draft upon the soil as would a crop of corn. The Pecan is a gross feeder; you can not expect to raise a premium crop of corn without a fertile soil, and in this respect the Pecan is exactly similar in its requirements.

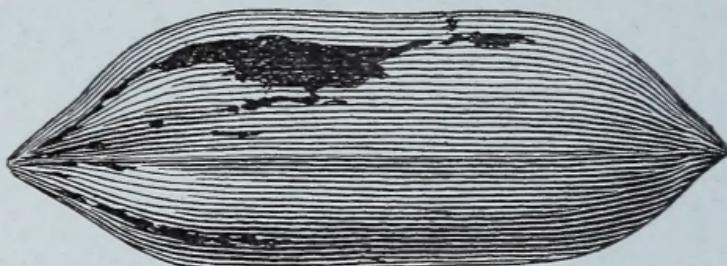
CULTURE.

The cultivation should be thorough. It is



STUART.—(Exact Size.)

best to grow some crop the first four or five years. Cotton, if you are located in the cotton-growing belt, or any crop that requires clean culture, will do, and by mulching around the trees when the trees are come into bearing, the orchard may be turned into a pasture. But the treatment of a Pecan orchard should not



VAN DEMAN.—(*Exact Size.*)

differ much from that of an apple orchard or an orange grove. Trees here that are thirteen years old are bearing from one barrel to one barrel and a half of nuts, and are one foot in diameter, while others of same age are not four inches in diameter. So much for care and cultivation.

You must feed and care for your trees if you expect the best results, and not leave them to take their chance among the stock and grass. Good, well-rotted manure, ground bone, old bones crushed, or cottonseed, make the best fertilizer. Dig large, deep holes, put top-soil around the roots, mixed with a little fertilizer; the balance place around the hole outside of the ends of the roots a few inches so as to feed the tree longer, and you will get better growth.

DISTANCE.

Trees should not be planted less than forty feet apart, although some advocate planting them 30x30 and others even 20x20.

AGE OF BEARING.

The Pecan begins to bear at six to seven years of age a few nuts; but at ten years, if the trees have had good care and soil to grow in, you may expect a paying crop, increasing annually until the tree arrives at a mature bearing age in thirty to forty years.

TERMS.

Cash with order; unless when trees or nuts are ordered weeks in advance of shipping season, October 15 for nuts, November 1st for trees, one-fourth with order will secure it, before shipment.

REMITTANCES,

In order to be at our risk, should be made by draft on New York, or Post-Office Order. Make all payable to Stuart-Robson Pecan Company.

BOXING AND PACKING

Will be done in the best possible manner to insure safe delivery to any part of the United States free of charge.

TREES AND NUTS

Will be sent by mail, express or freight free of charge to any address in United States when order is for as much as \$10.00.

POST-OFFICE.

Give the address in full, county and State.

ROUTE.

Name the route if you have any choice and they will be billed and shipped that way.

NOTES FROM EXPERIENCE.

There was never a greater fallacy than the statement that tap-root pruned Pecan trees do not bear. There are hundreds of fine bearing Pecan trees throughout these Southern States whose tap-roots have been cut to disprove such an unwarranted theory.

Neither is it true that grafted Pecan trees are less long-lived than seedling trees. Grafting and budding Pecan trees is a comparatively new industry, and much has been written without a foundation of fact or experience. There is on record one grafted Pecan tree more than fifty years old which is still vigorous and bearing fine crops.

Grafted or budded trees possess two advantages over seedlings—they reach the bearing period at an earlier date than the latter usually do, and in every way the product is superior in size and uniformity and can be relied on to reproduce.

No reliable nurseryman will guarantee seedling Pecans to reproduce themselves. Even where a tree stands alone and isolated there are variations in this work of nature. Sometimes a better nut is the result and sometimes one totally different in size and shape, and yet very fine; and then there may be a disappointment.

The remedy for this lies in grafting or budding from bearing trees of superior excellence in size and quality.